

SULTANS OF SWING



THE VERY BEST OF

DIRE STRAITS

SULTANS OF SWING 4 LADY WRITER 22 ROMEO AND JULIET 44 TUNNEL OF LOVE 29 PRIVATE INVESTIGATIONS 52 **TWISTING BY THE POOL 62 LOVE OVER GOLD (LIVE) 86 SO FAR AWAY** 73 **MONEY FOR NOTHING 92 BROTHERS IN ARMS** 102 **WALK OF LIFE 107 CALLING ELVIS 116 HEAVY FUEL 124 ON EVERY STREET 136 YOUR LATEST TRICK (LIVE)** 140 **LOCAL HERO - WILD THEME (LIVE) 145**

GUITAR TABLATURE EXPLAINED ENGLISH 2 **TRANSLATIONS** 150

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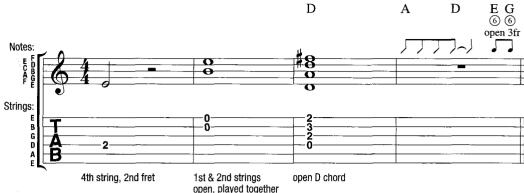
GUITAR TABLATURE EXPLAINED

Guitar music can be notated three different ways: on a musical stave, in tablature, and in rhythm slashes

RHYTHM SLASHES are written above the stave. Strum chords in the rhythm indicated. Round noteheads indicate single notes.

THE MUSICAL STAVE shows pitches and rhythms and is divided by lines into bars. Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

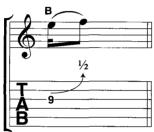
TABLATURE graphically represents the guitar fingerboard. Each horizontal line represents a string, and each number represents a fret.



D

DEFINITIONS FOR SPECIAL GUITAR NOTATION

SEMI-TONE BEND: Strike the note and bend up a semi-tone (1/2 step).

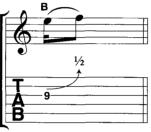


BEND & RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up as indicated, then release back to the original note.

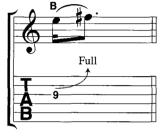
UNISON BEND: Strike the two notes

Full

to the pitch of the higher.



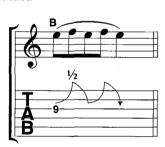
COMPOUND BEND & RELEASE: Strike the



WHOLE-TONE BEND: Strike the note and

bend up a whole-tone (whole step).

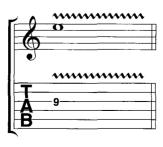
note and bend up and down in the rhythm



BEND & RESTRIKE: Strike the note and simultaneously and bend the lower note up bend as indicated then restrike the string where the symbol occurs.



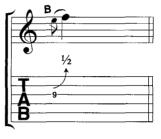
VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the



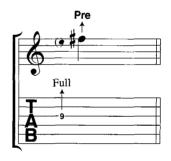
HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note with one finger, then sound the higher note (on the same string) with another finger by fretting it without picking.



GRACE NOTE BEND: Strike the note and bend as indicated. Play the first note as quickly as possible.



PRE-BEND: Bend the note as indicated, then strike it.



BEND, HOLD AND RELEASE: Same as bend and release but hold the bend for the duration of the tie.



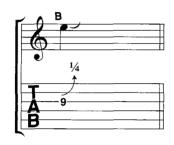
PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded, Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note.



QUARTER-TONE BEND: Strike the note and bend up a 1/4 step.

D

Α



PRE-BEND & RELEASE: Bend the note as indicated. Strike it and release the note back to the original pitch.



BEND AND TAP: Bend the note as indicated and tap the higher fret while still holding the bend.



LEGATO SLIDE (GLISS): Strike the first note and then slide the same fret-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.

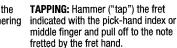


NOTE: The speed of any bend is indicated by the music notation and tempo.

fretting hand.

SHIFT SLIDE (GLISS & RESTRIKE): Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck.

TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the notes indicated by continuously hammering on and pulling off.



PICK SCRAPE: The edge of the pick is rubbed down (or up) the string, producing a scratchy sound.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing, and striking them with the pick hand.



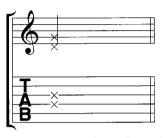
NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret-hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.



PINCH HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by adding the edge of the thumb or the tip of the index finger of the pick hand to the normal pick attack.



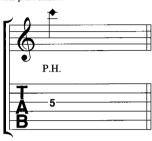
HARP HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by gently resting the pick hand's index finger directly above the indicated fret (in parentheses) while the pick hand's thumb or pick assists by plucking the appropriate string.



PALM MUTING: The note is partially muted by the pick hand lightly touching the string(s) just before the bridge.



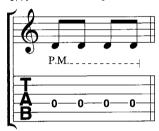
RAKE: Drag the pick across the strings indicated with a single motion.



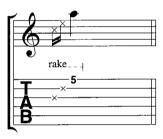
TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



ARPEGGIATE: Play the notes of the chord indicated by quickly rolling them from bottom to top.



SWEEP PICKING: Rhythmic downstroke and/or upstroke motion across the strings.



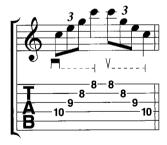
VIBRATO DIVE BAR AND RETURN: The pitch of the note or chord is dropped a specific number of steps (in rhythm) then returned to the original pitch.

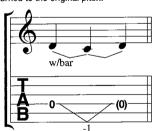


VIBRATO BAR SCOOP: Depress the bar just before striking the note, then quickly release the bar.



VIBRATO BAR DIP: Strike the note and then immediately drop a specific number of steps, then release back to the original





w/bar _ _ _ _

pitch. -1/2

ADDITIONAL MUSICAL DEFINITIONS



Accentuate note (play it louder).



Accentuate note with great intensity.



(staccato)

Shorten time value of note.



Downstroke

Upstroke

tacet 1. 12.

D.%. al Coda

D.C. al Fine

- Go back to the sign (%), then play until the bar marked To Coda + then skip to the section marked \oplus Coda.
 - Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the bar marked Fine (end).
- Instrument is silent (drops out).
- Repeat bars between signs.
- When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.

NOTE: Tablature numbers in parentheses mean:

1. The note is sustained, but a new articulation (such as hammer on or slide) begins. 2. A note may be fretted but not necessarily played.

3

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LADY WRITER

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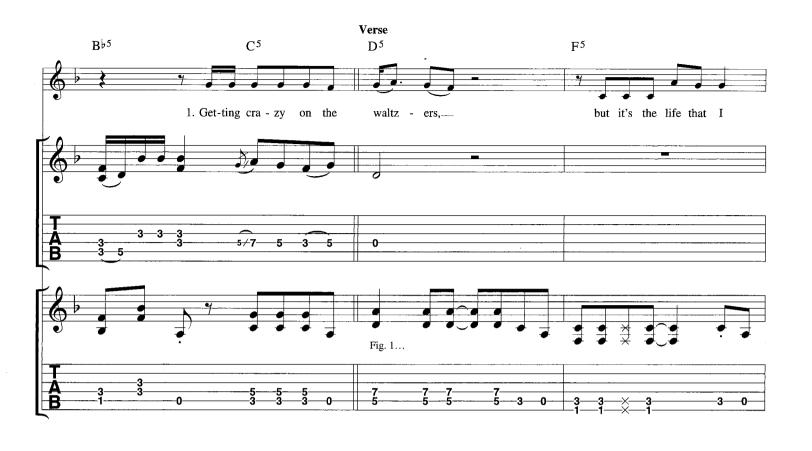




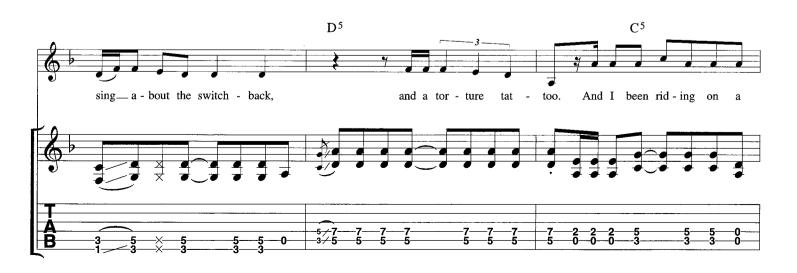


TUNNEL OF LOVE | Words & Music by Mark Knopfler





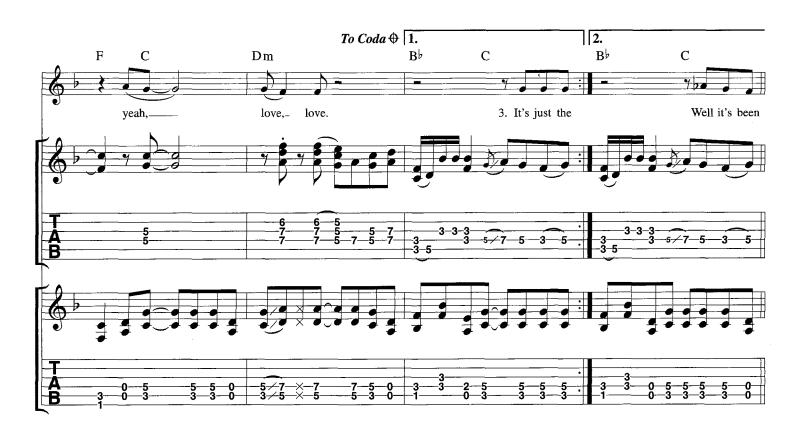


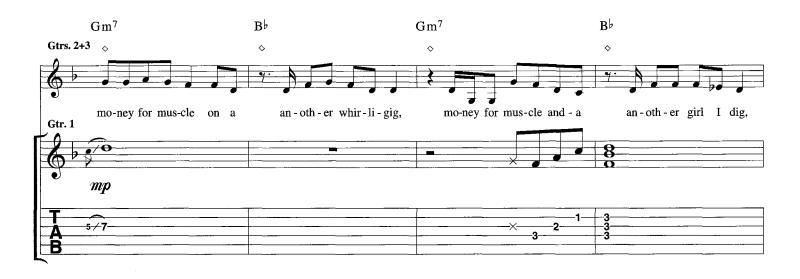


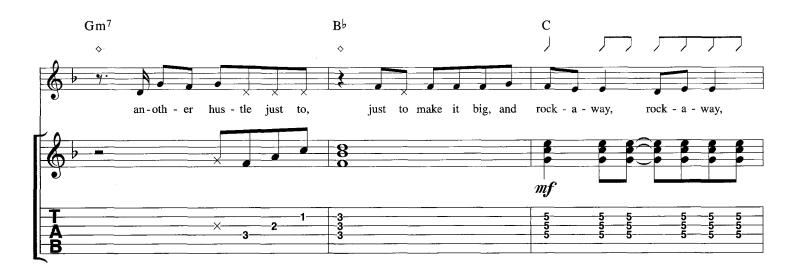


















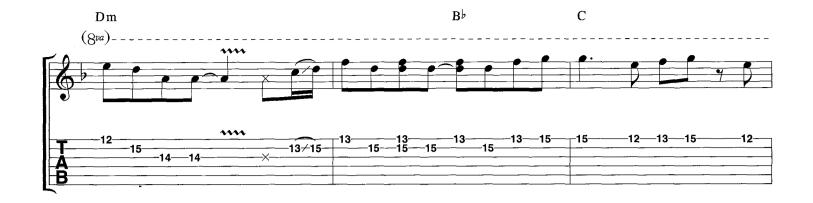


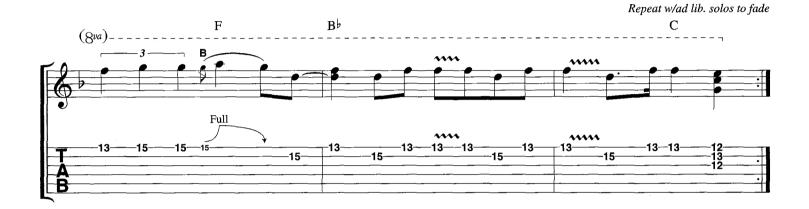












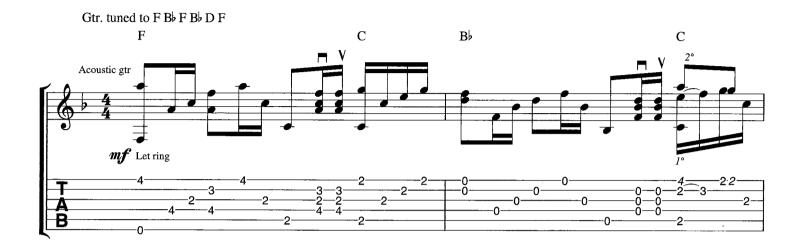
Verse 3:

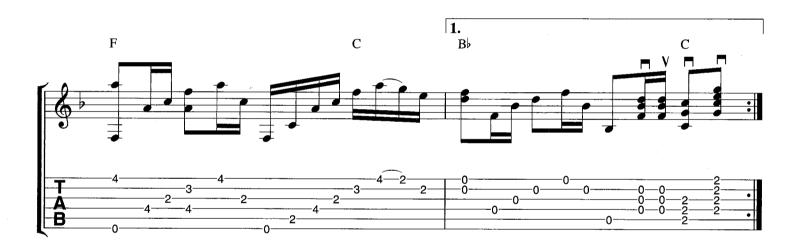
It's just the danger, danger
A-when you're riding at-a your own risk
She said, "You are the perfect stranger"
She said, "Baby, let's keep it like this."
It's just a cakewalk twisting baby
Yes, step right up and see
Hey mister, give me two, give me two now
'Cause any two can play.

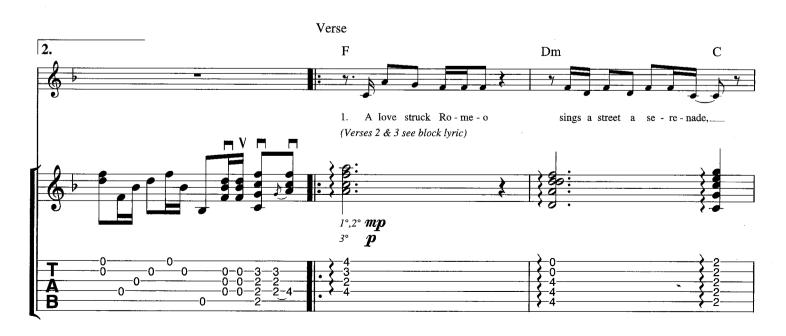
Verse 4 (※):

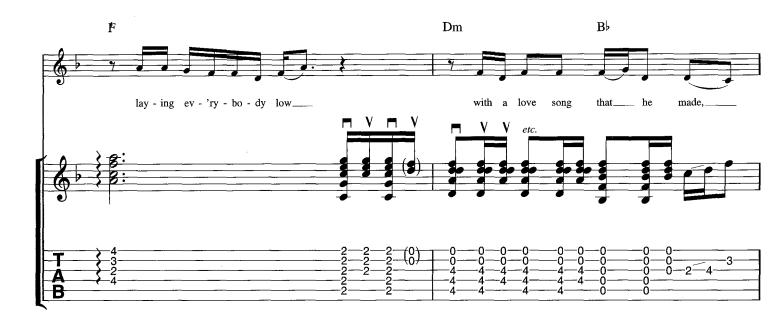
She took off a silver locket
She said, "Remember me by this"
She put her hand in my pocket
I got a keepsake and a kiss
And in the roar of dust and diesel
I stood and watched her walk away
I could have caught up with her easy enough
But something must have made me stay.

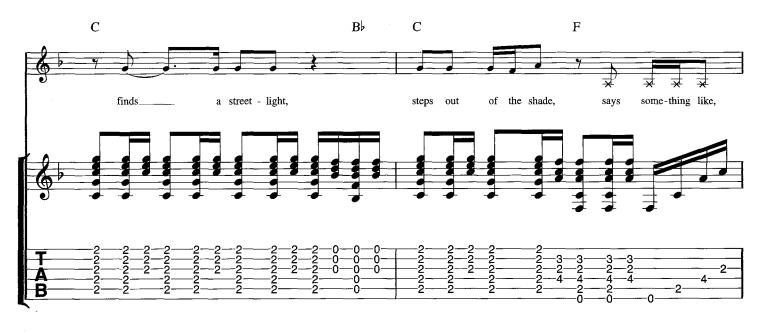
ROMEO AND JULIET Words & Music by Mark Knopfler

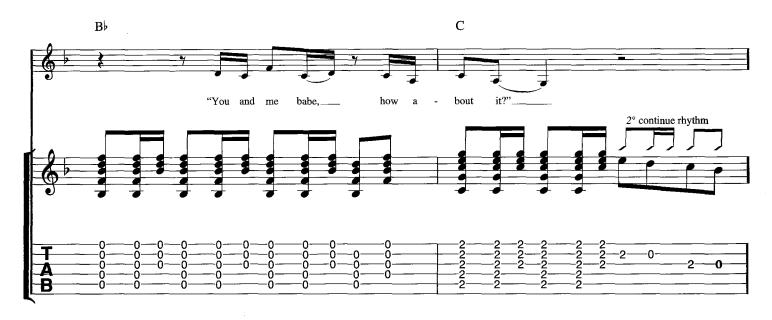


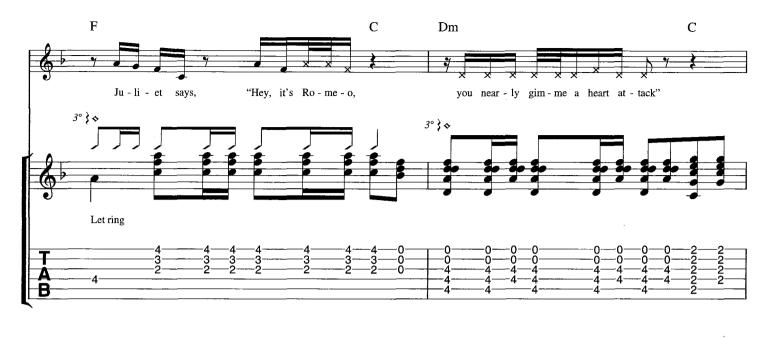


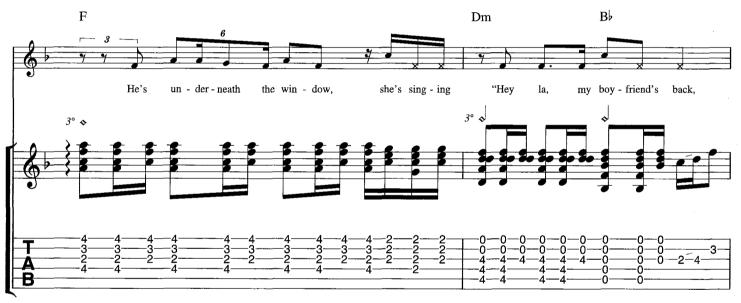


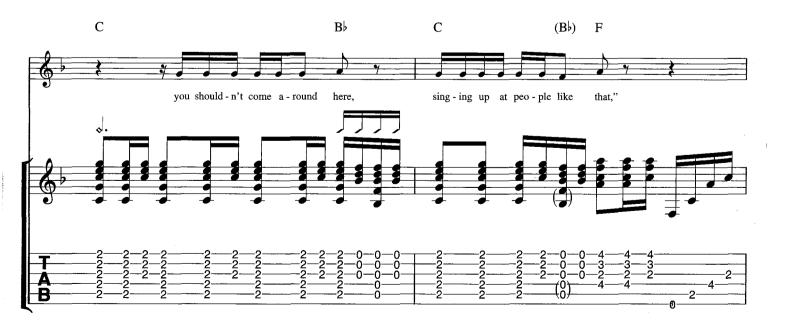




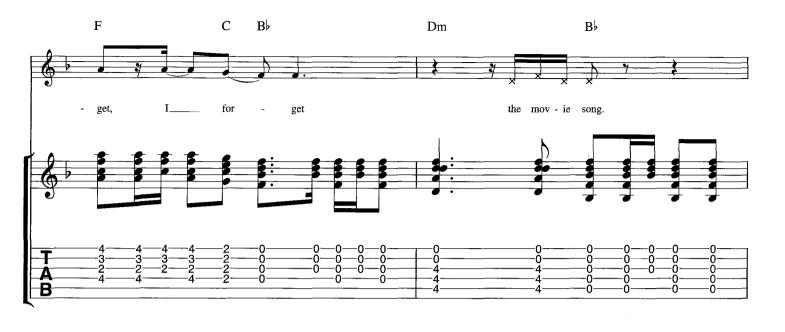


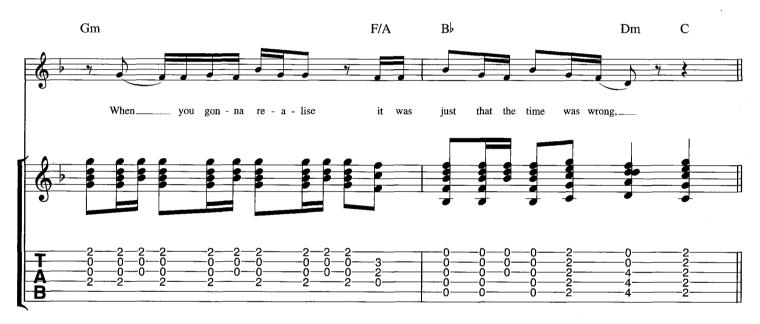


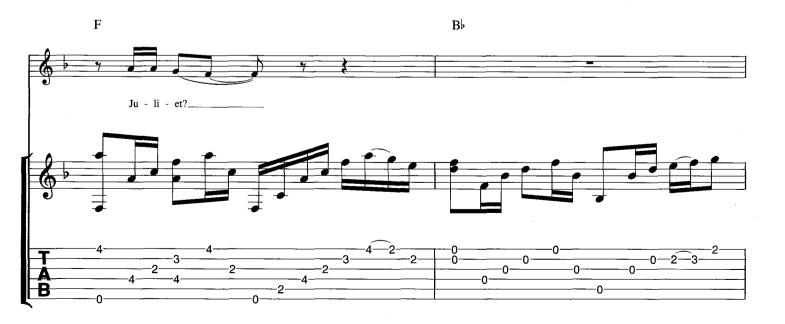


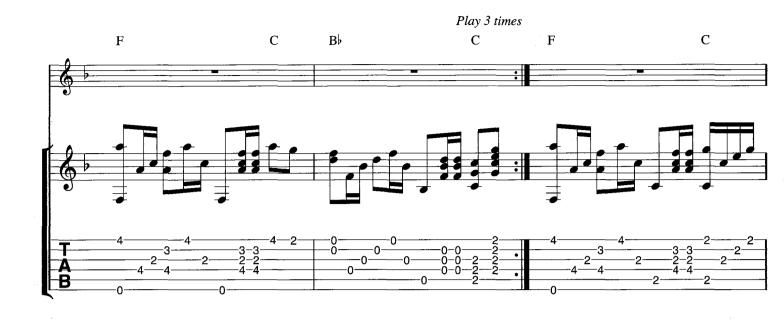


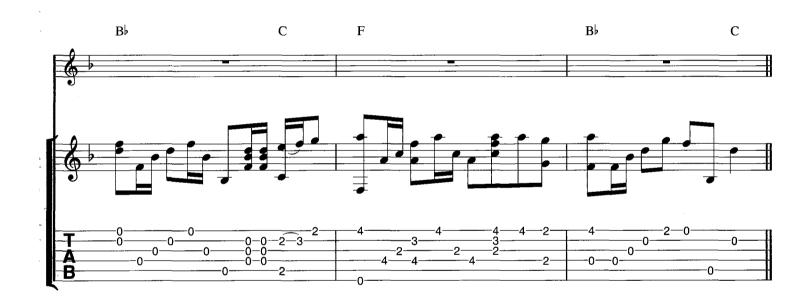


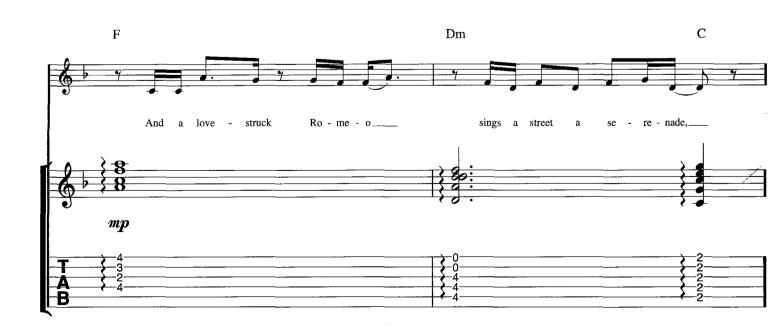


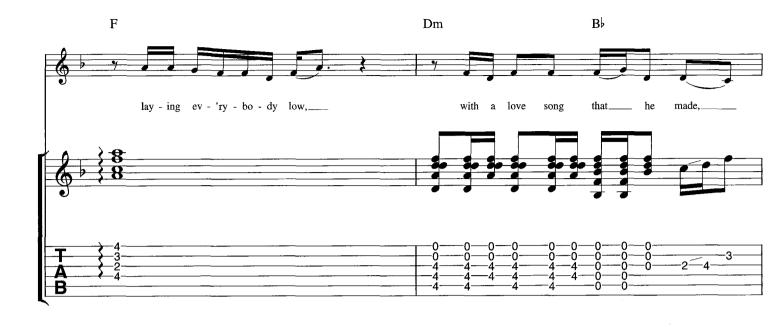


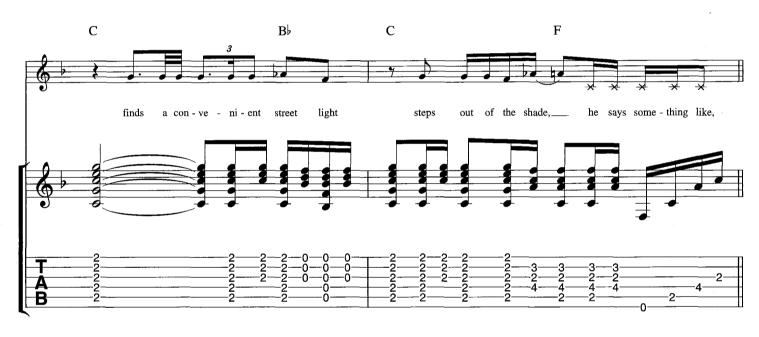


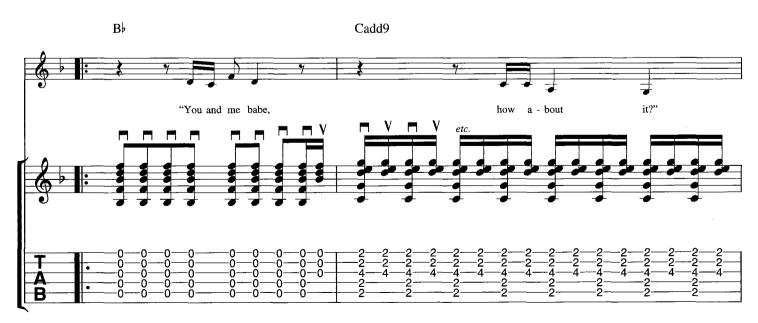


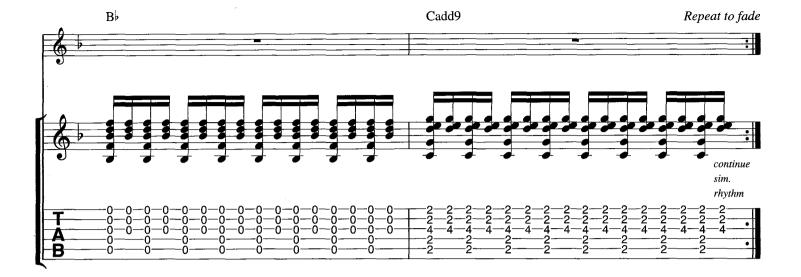












Verse 2

Came up on different streets
They both were streets of shame
Both dirty, both mean
Yes and the dream was just the same
And I dreamed your dream for you
And now your dream is real
How can you look at me as if I was
Just another one of your deals?

When you can fall for chains of silver You can fall for chains of gold You can fall for pretty strangers And the promises they hold You promised me everything You promised me thick and thin, yeah Now you just say 'Oh Romeo, yeah You know I used to have a scene with him'

Chorus 2 Juliet, when we made love you used to cry
You said 'I love you like the stars above
I'll love you till I die'
There's a place for us, you know the movie song
When you gonna realise,
It was just that the time was wrong Juliet.

Verse 3

I can't do the talks
Like they talk on the T.V.
And I can't do a love song
Like the way it's meant to be
I can't do everything
But I'll do anything for you
I can't do anything
'cept be in love with you.

And all I do is miss you
And the way we used to be
All I do is keep the beat
And bad company
And all I do is kiss you
Through the bars of a rhyme
Julie, I'd do the stars with you
Anytime.

Chorus 3 As chorus 2

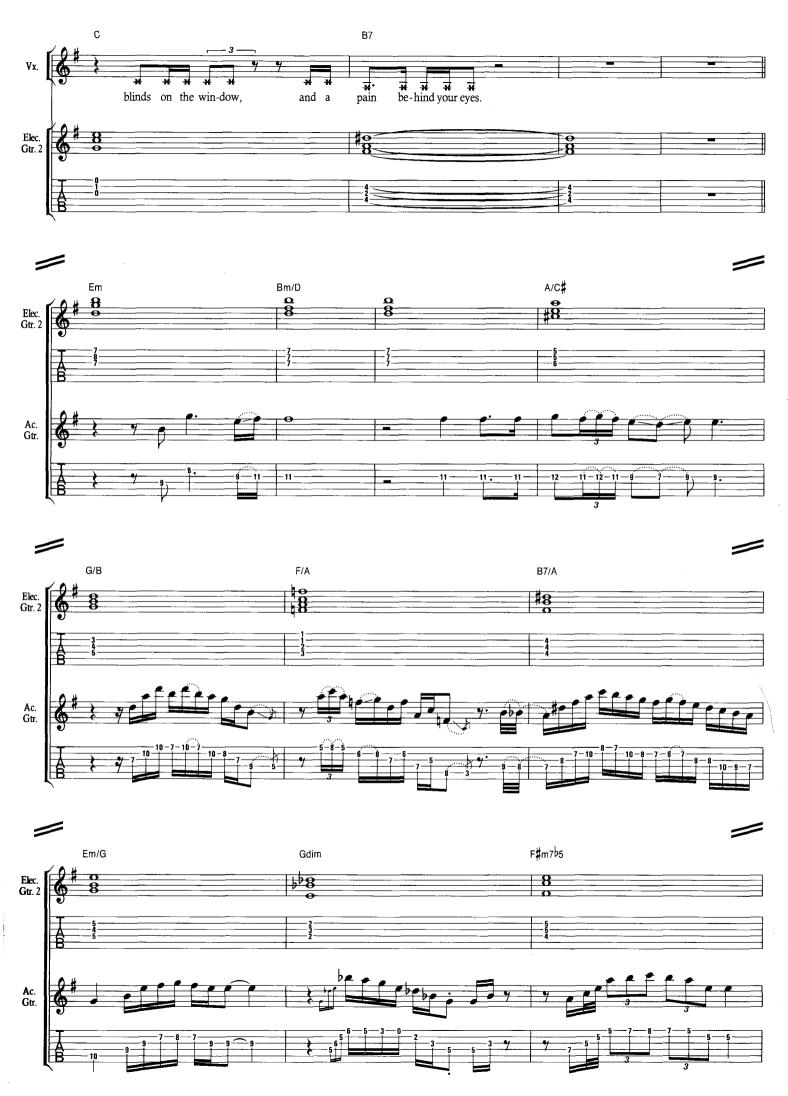
PRIVATE INVESTIGATIONS Words & Music by Mark Knopfler







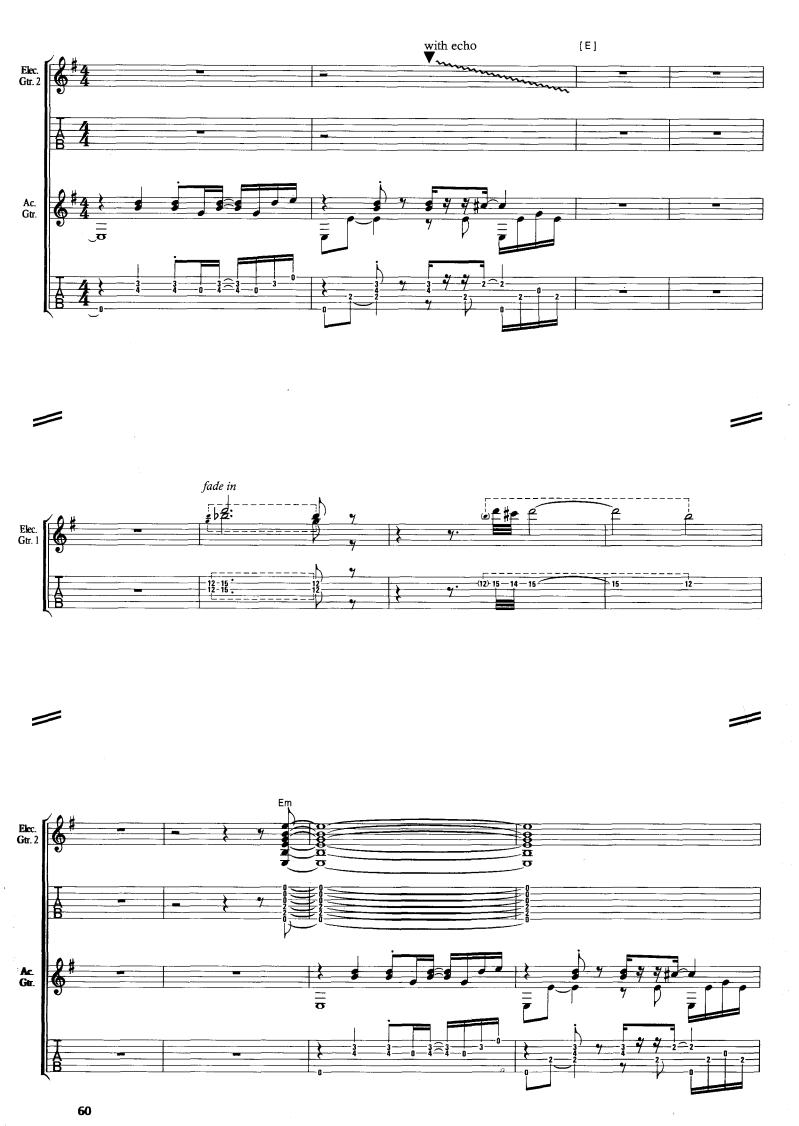


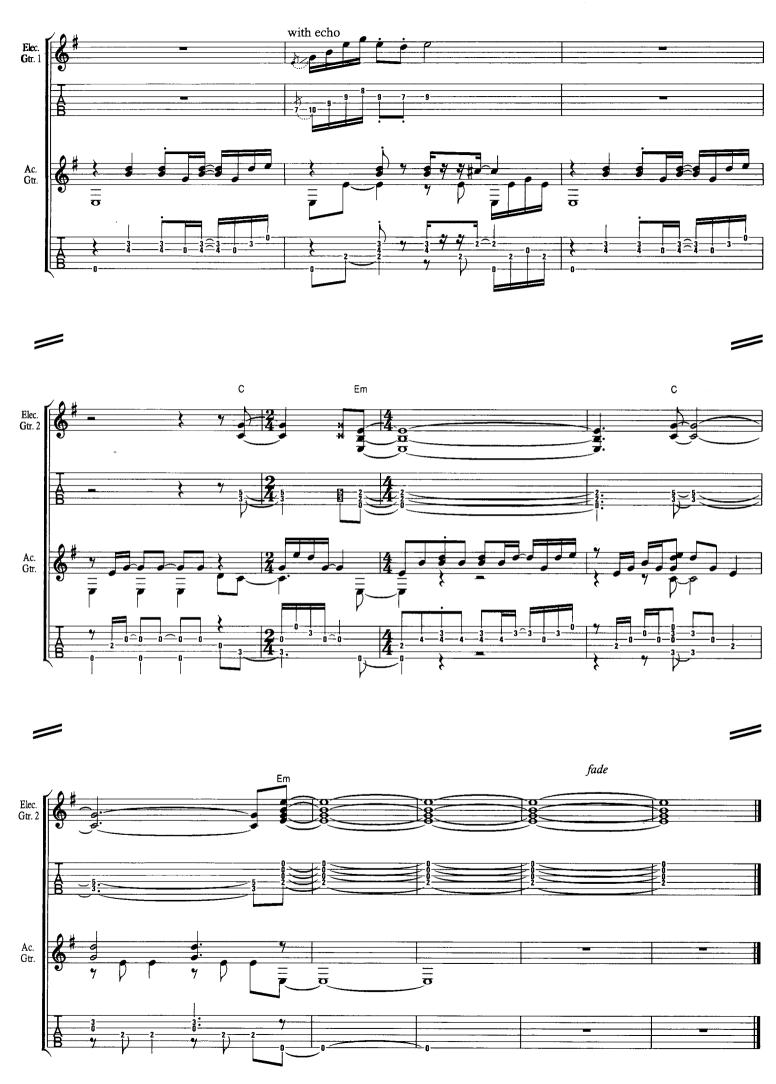










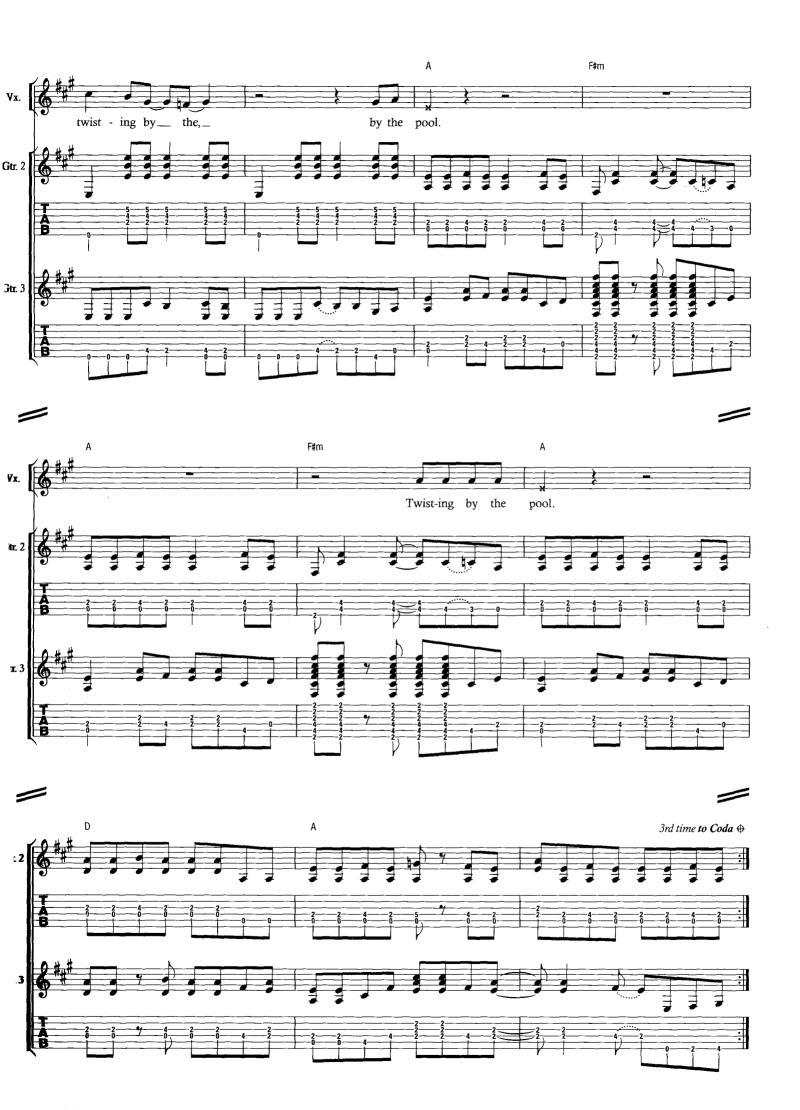


TWISTING BY THE POOL

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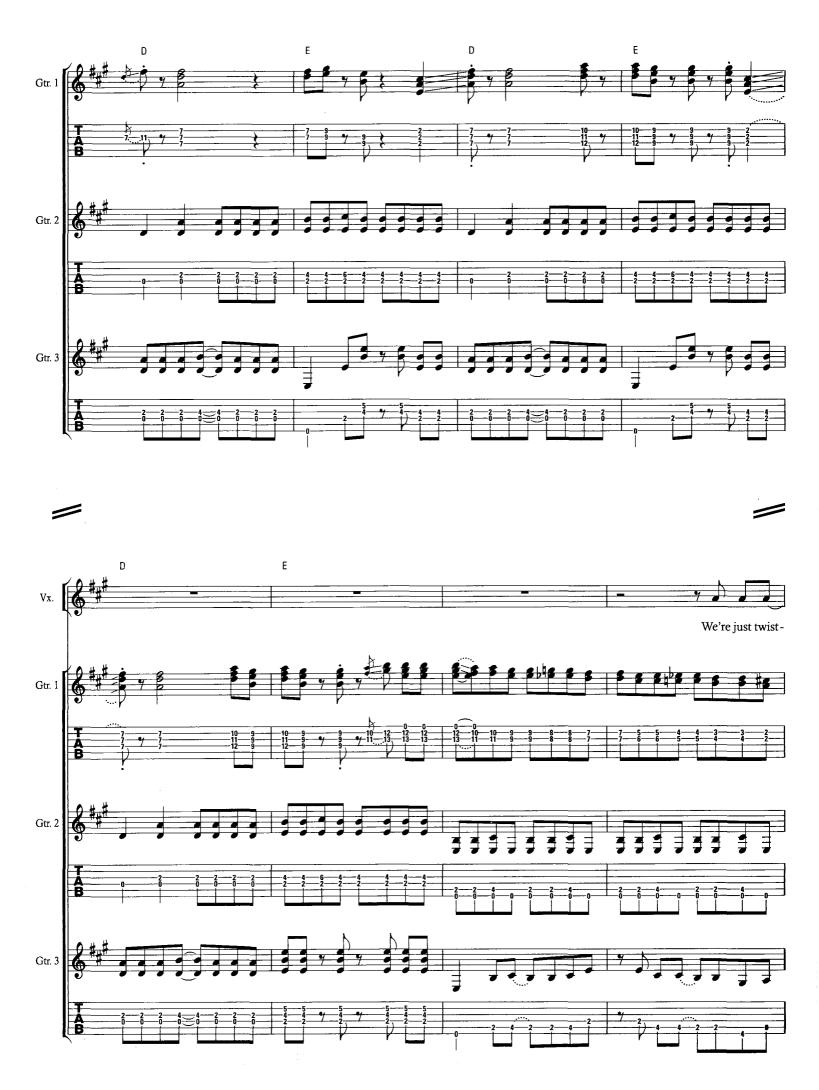






















SO FAR AWAY Words & Music by Mark Knopfler

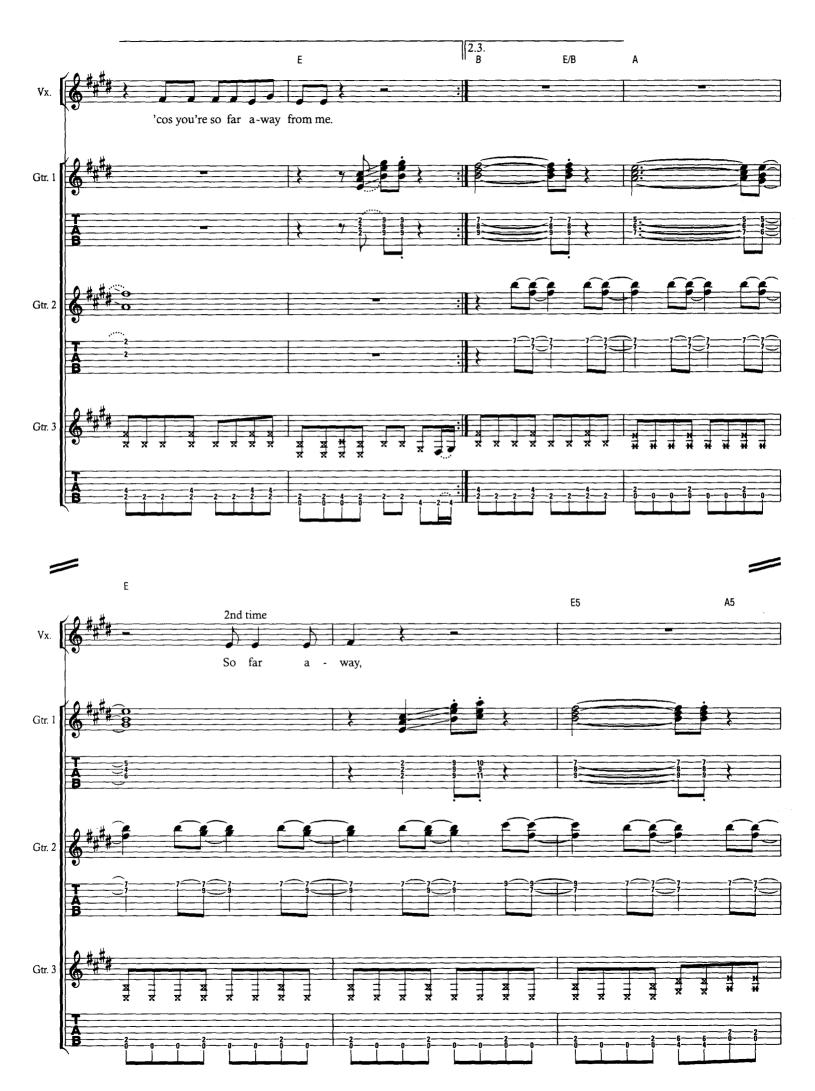






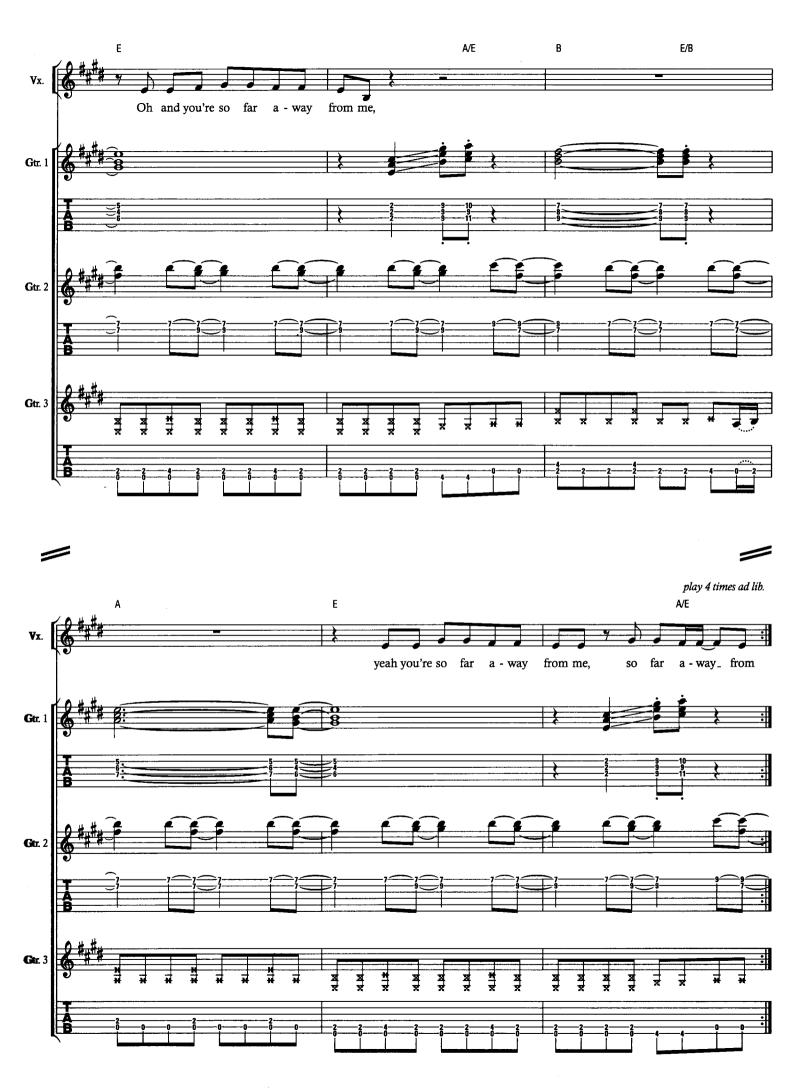


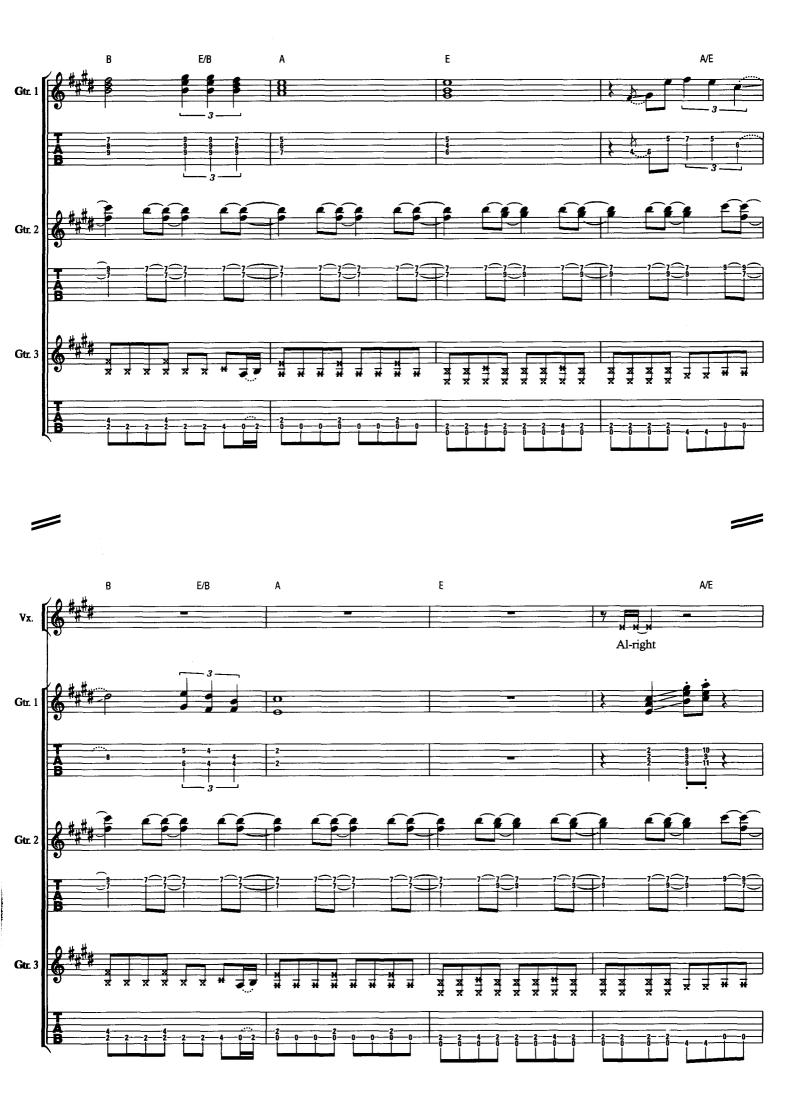


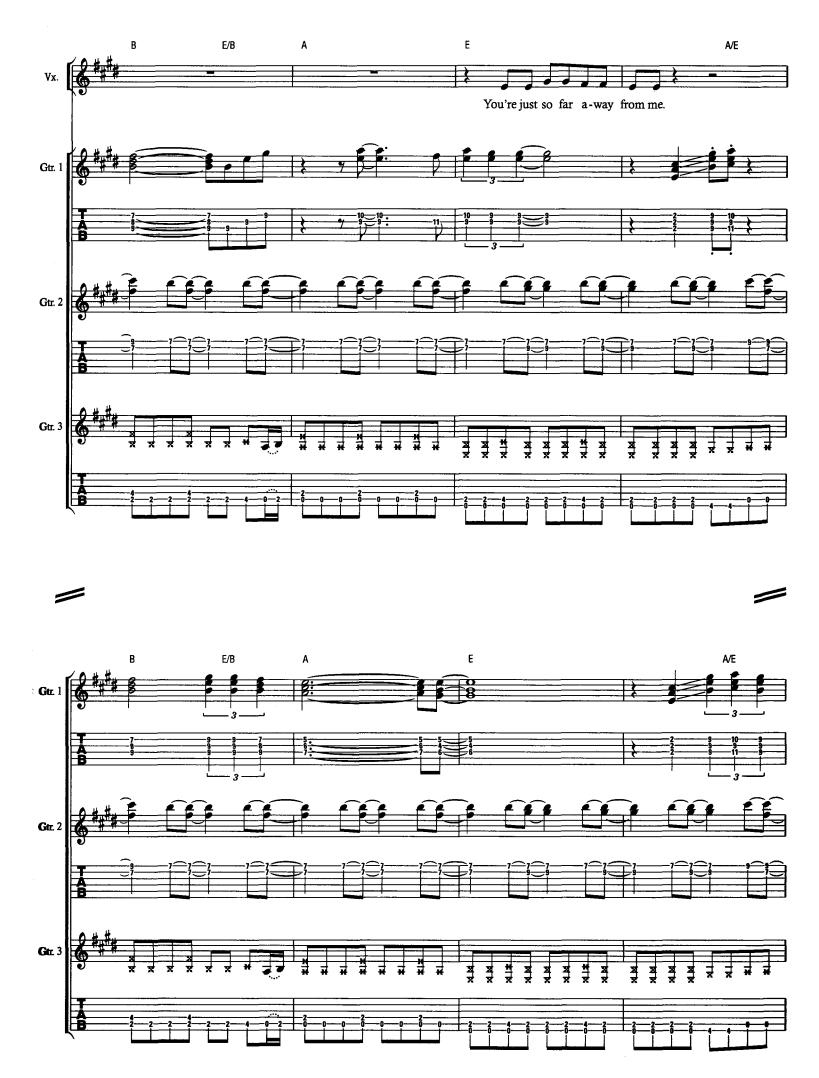


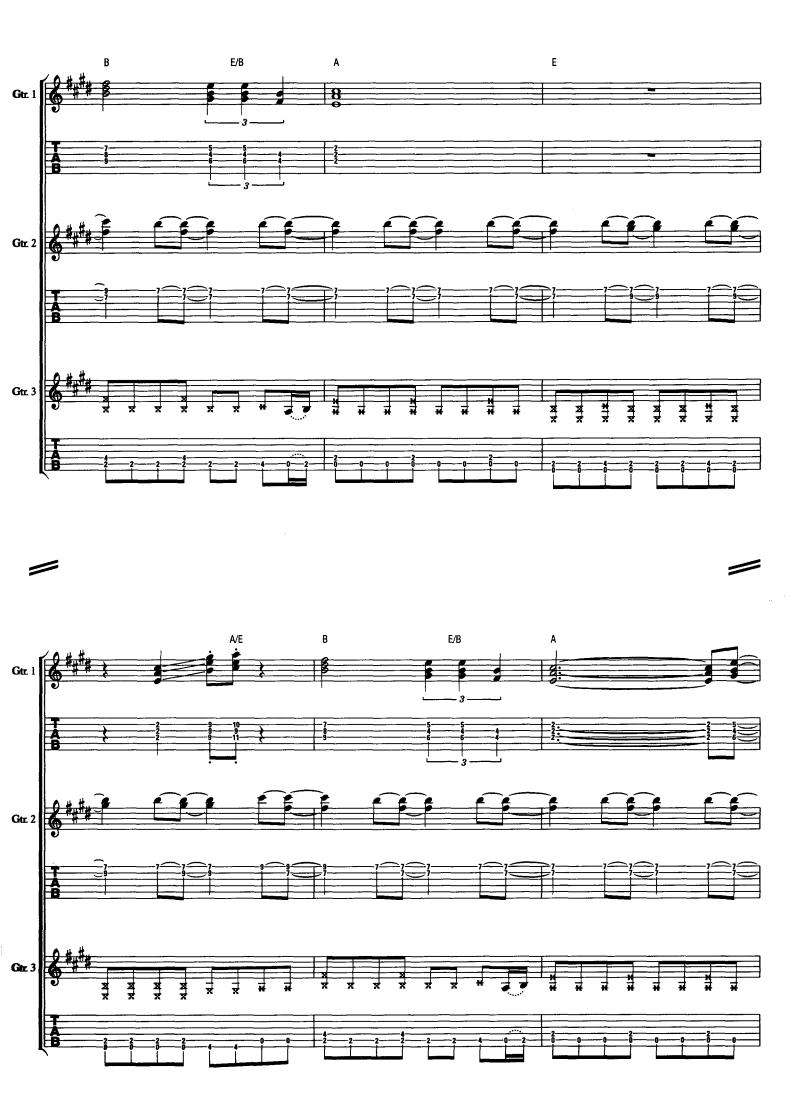


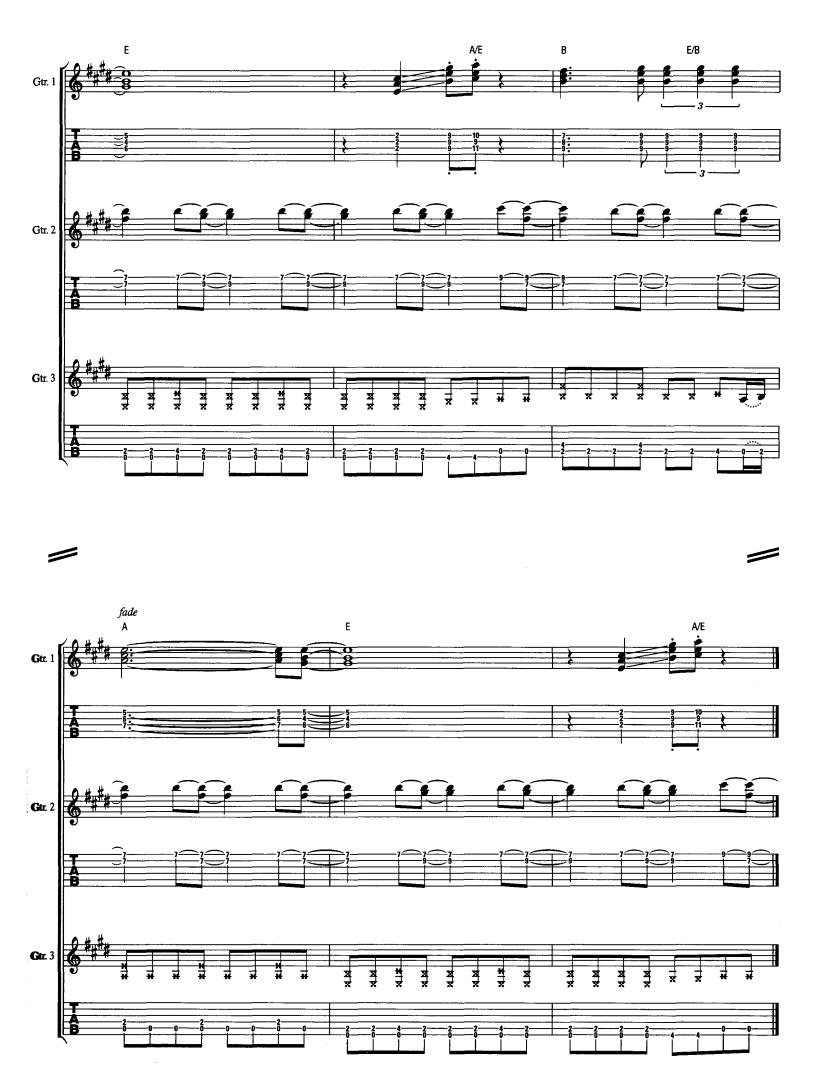




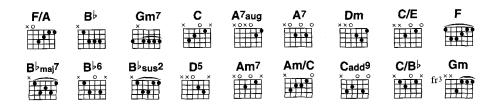


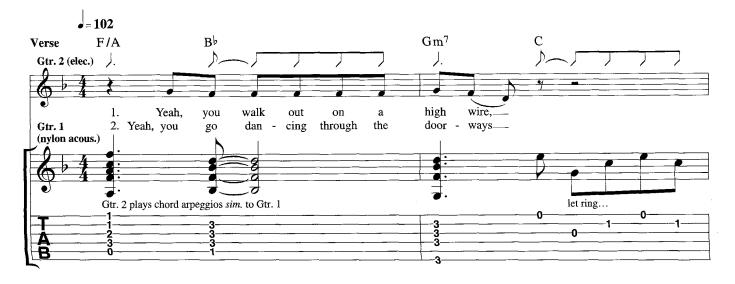


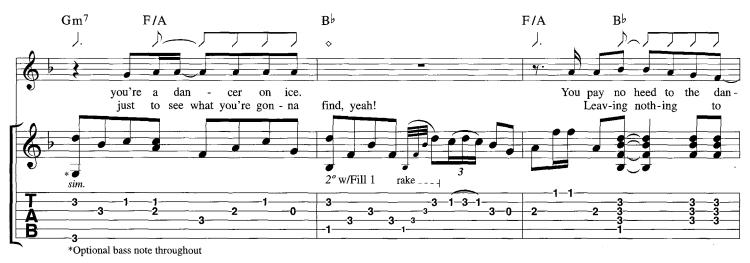


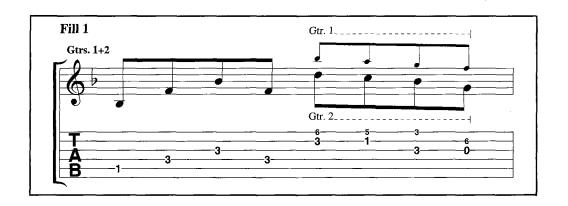


LOVE OVER GOLD Words & Music by Mark Knopfler

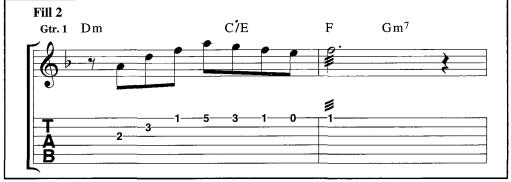




















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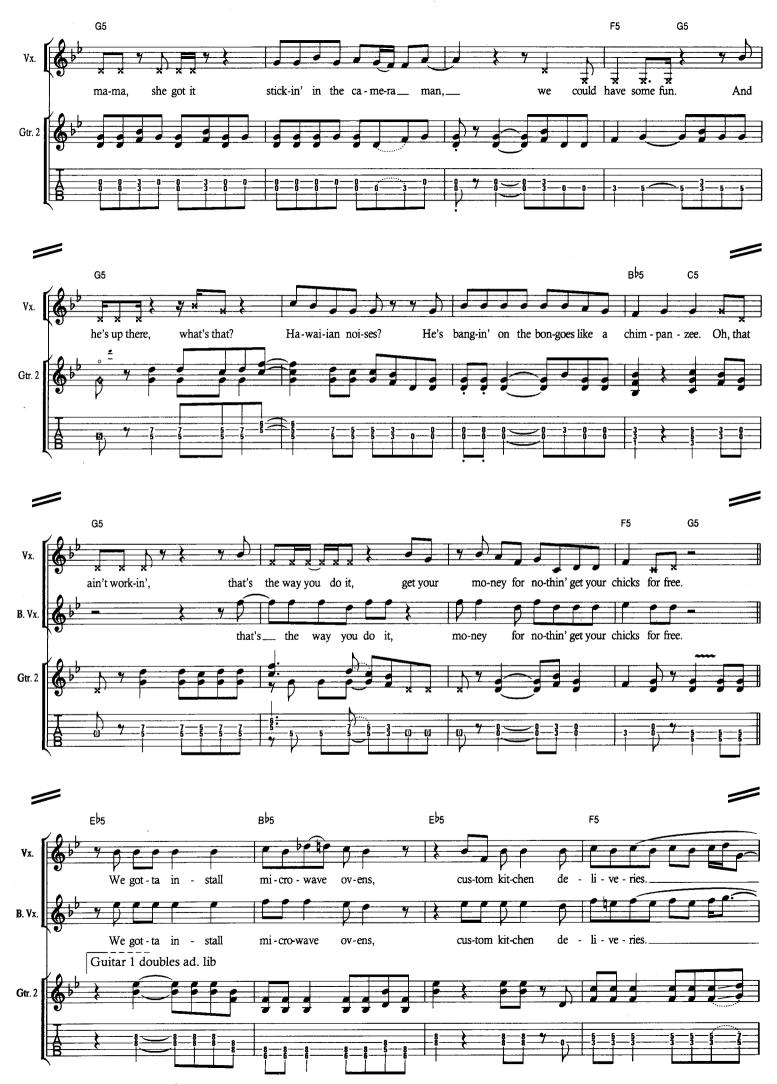




















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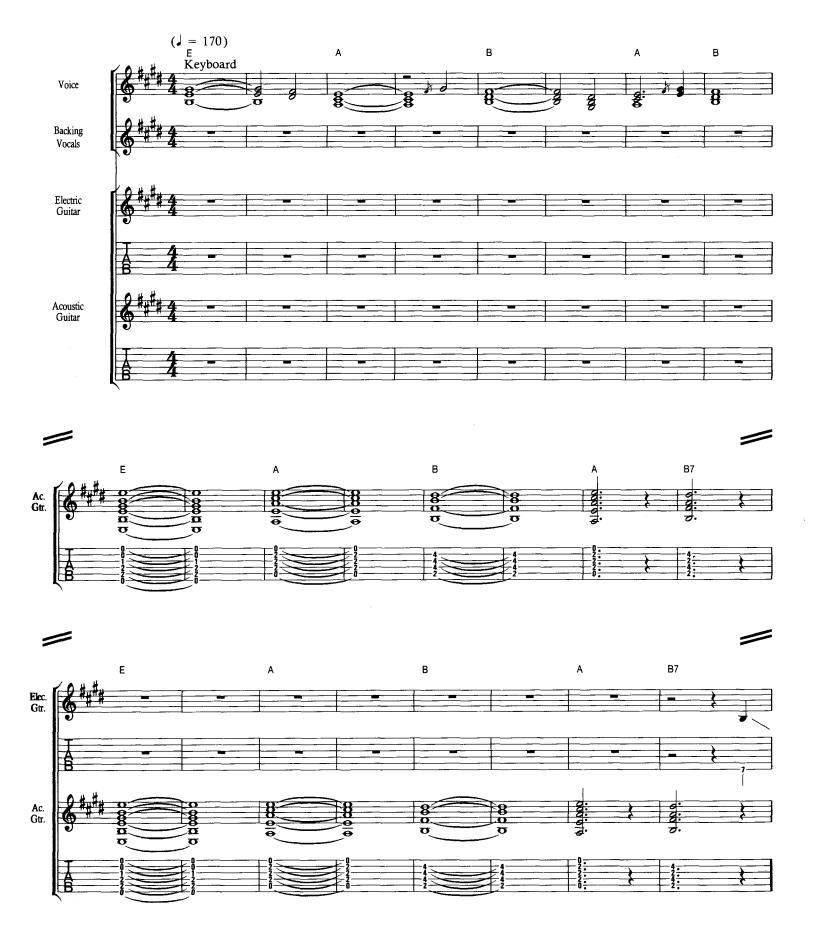


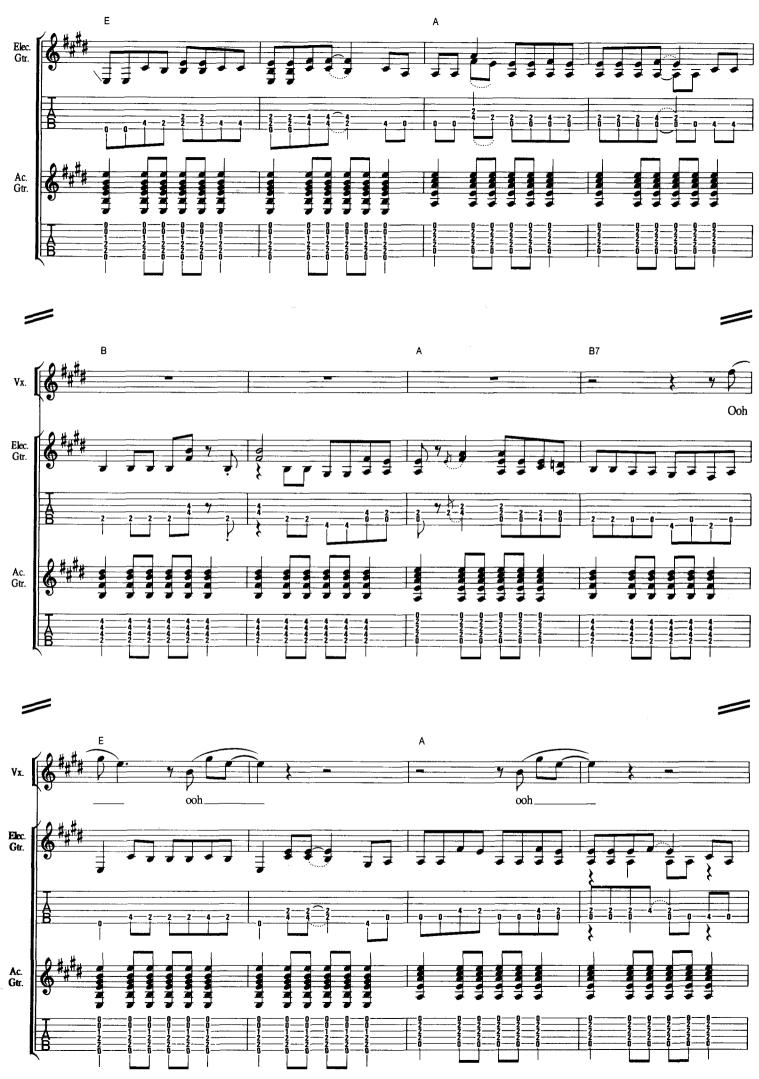






WALK OF LIFE | Words & Music by Mark Knopfler



















CALLING ELVIS Words & Music by Mark Knopfler





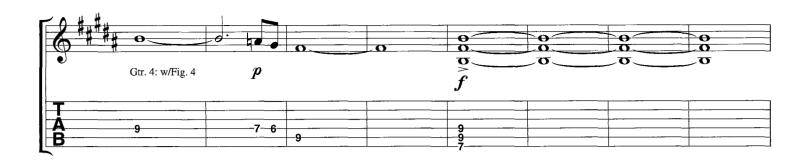


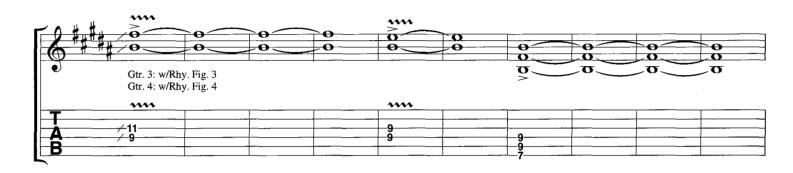




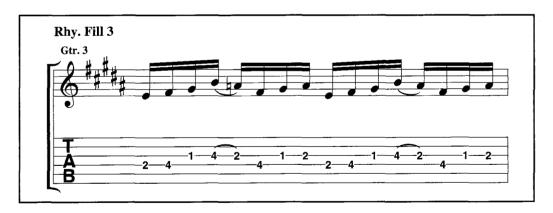


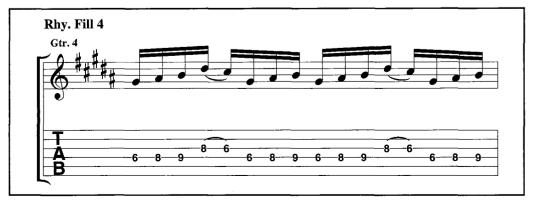












HEAVY FUEL Words & Music by Mark Knopfler

















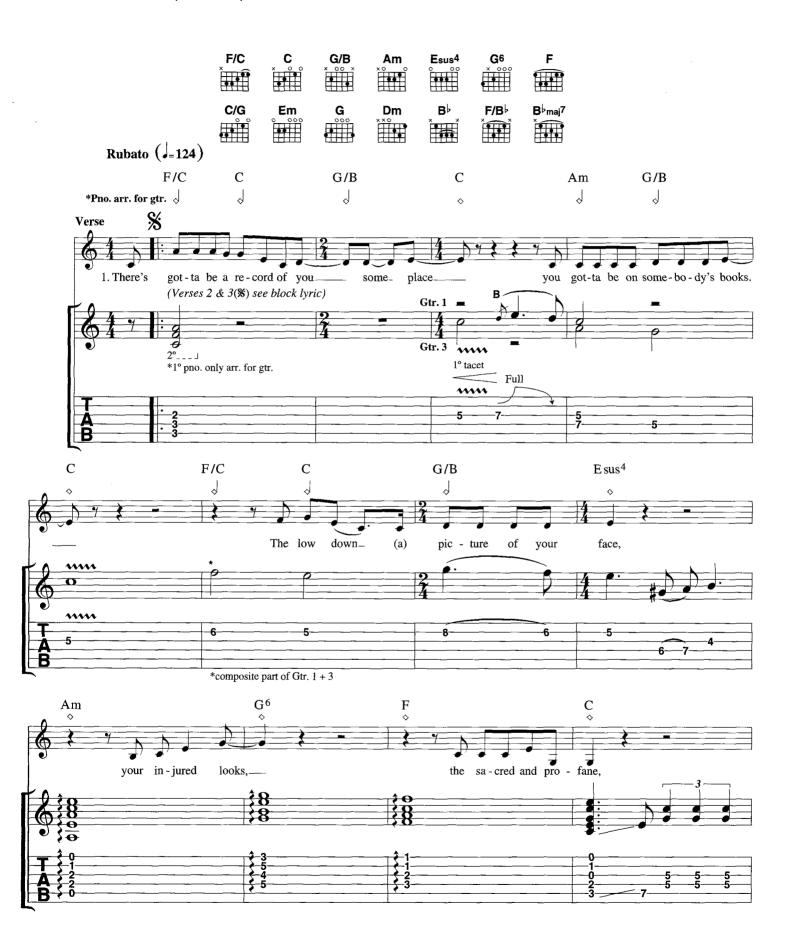






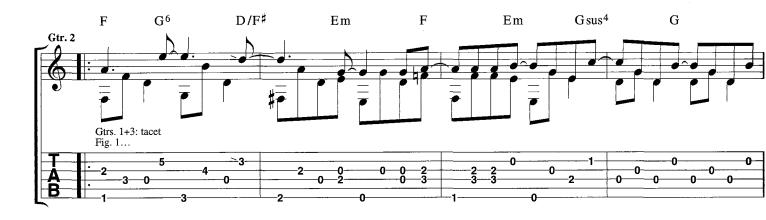


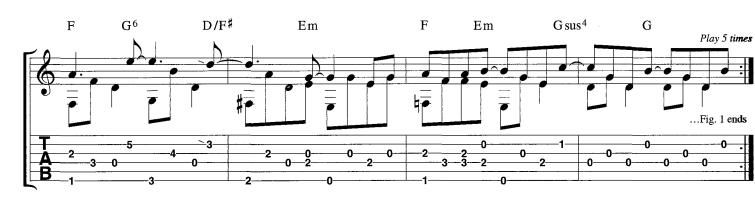
ON EVERY STREET Words & Music by Mark Knopfler

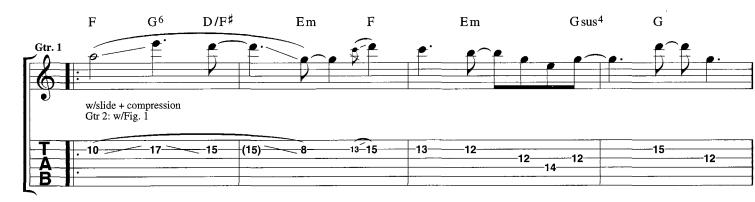


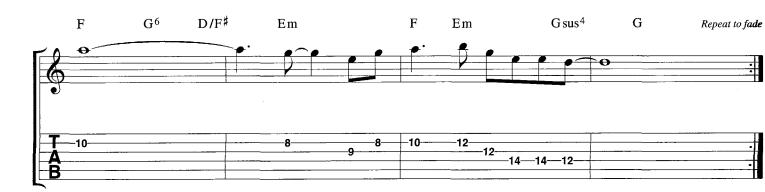












Verse 2:
A ladykiller – regulation tattoo
Silver spurs on his heels
Says – what can I tell you, as I'm standing next to you
She threw herself under my wheels
Oh it's a dangerous road

And a hazardous load
And the fireworks over Liberty explode in the heat
And it's your face I'm looking for on every street.

Verse 3: (%)
A three chord symphony crashes into space
The moon is hanging upside down
I don't know why it is I'm still on the case
It's a ravenous town
And you still refuse to be traced
Seems to me such a waste
And every victory has a taste that's bittersweet
And it's your face I'm looking for on every street.

YOUR LATEST TRICK Words & Music by Mark Knopfler







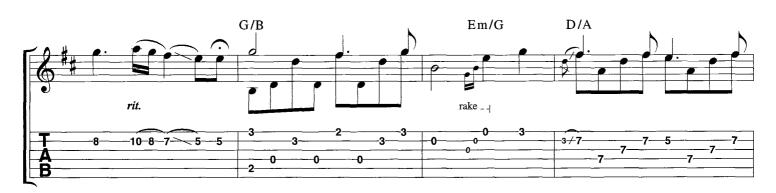


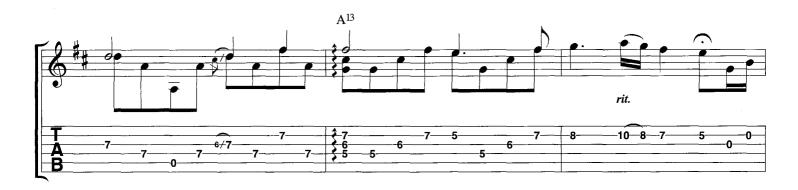


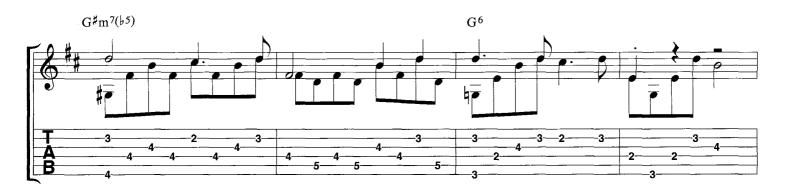
LOCAL HERO - WILD THEME | Music by Mark Knopfler



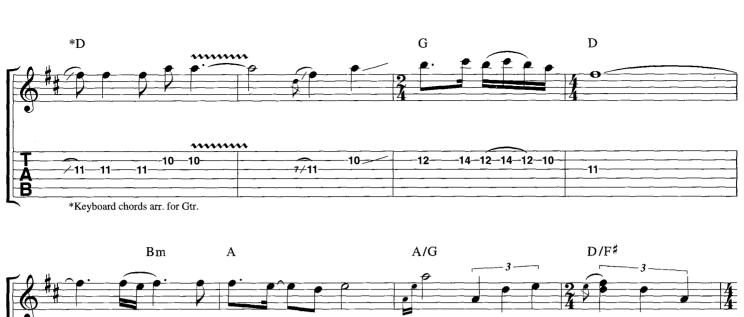


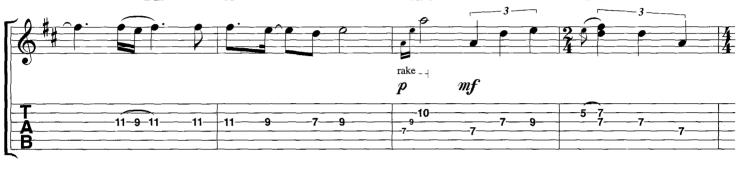


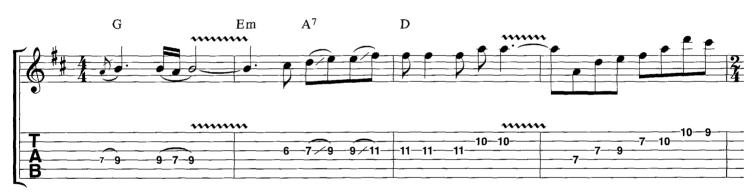


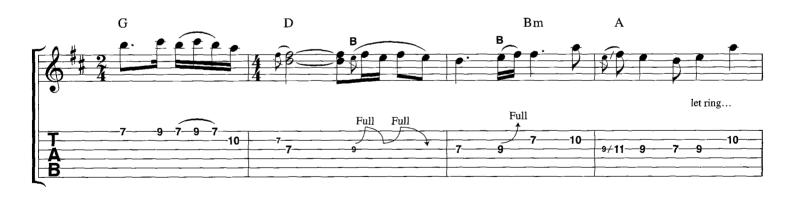


















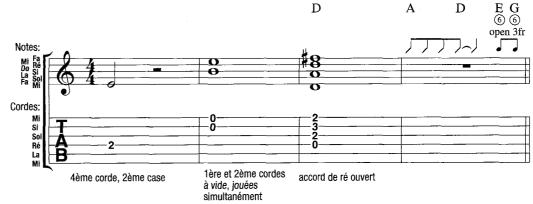
PRÉSENTATION DE LA TABLATURE DE GUITARE

Il existe trois facons différentes de noter la musique pour quitare : à l'aide d'une portée musicale, de tablatures ou de barres rythmiques,

Les BARRES RYTHMIQUES sont indiquées audessus de la portée. Jouez les accords dans le rythme indiqué. Les notes rondes indiquent des notes réciles.

La PORTÉE MUSICALE indique les notes et rythmes et est divisée en mesures. Cette division est représentée par des lignes. Les notes sont : do, ré, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

La PORTÉE EN TABLATURE est une représentation graphique des touches de guitare. Chaque ligne horizontale correspond à une corde et chaque chiffre correspond à une case.



NOTATION SPÉCIALE DE GUITARE : DÉFINITIONS

TIRÉ DEMI-TON : Jouez la note et tirez la corde afin d'élever la note d'un demi-ton (étape à moitié).



TIRÉ ET LÂCHÉ : Jouez la note et tirez la corde comme indiqué, puis relâchez, afin d'obtenir de nouveau la note de départ.

TIRÉ PI FIN : Jouez la note et tirez la corde afin d'élever la note d'un ton entier (étape entière)

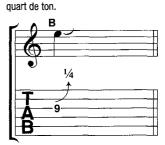


TIRÉ ET REJOUÉ: Jouez la note et tirez la corde comme indiqué puis rejouez la corde où le symbole apparaît.

TIRÉ D'AGRÉMENT : Jouez la note et tirez la corde comme indiqué. Jouez la première note aussi vite que possible.



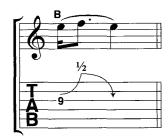
PRÉ-TIRÉ: Tirez la corde comme indiqué puis jouez cette note.



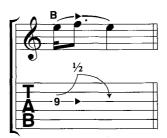
TIRÉ QUART DE TON : Jouez la note et

tirez la corde afin d'élever la note d'un

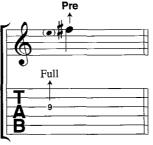
PRÉ-TIRÉ ET LÂCHÉ: Tirez la corde comme indiqué. Jouez la note puis relâchez la corde afin d'obtenir le ton



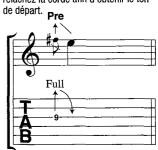
HAMMER-ON: Jouez la première note (plus basse) avec un doigt puis jouez la note plus haute sur la même corde avec un autre doigt, sur le manche mais sans vous servir du médiator.



PULL-OFF: Positionnez deux doigts sur les notes à jouer. Jouez la première note et sans vous servir du médiator, dégagez un doigt pour obtenir la deuxième note,



GLISSANDO: Jouez la première note puis faites glisser le doigt le long du manche pour obtenir la seconde note qui, elle, n'est pas jouée,



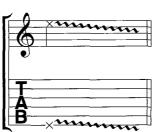
GLISSANDO ET REJOUÉ: Identique au glissando à ceci près que la seconde note est jouée.



HARMONIQUES NATURELLES: Jouez la note tandis qu'un doigt effleure la corde sur le manche correspondant à la case indiquée



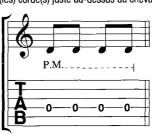
PICK SCRAPE (SCRATCH): On fait glisser le médiator le long de la corde, ce qui produit un son éraillé.



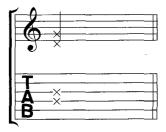




ÉTOUFFÉ DE LA PAUME : La note est partiellement étouffée par la main (celle qui se sert du médiator). Elle effleure la (les) corde(s) juste au-dessus du chevalet.



CORDES ÉTOUFFÉES : Un effet de percussion produit en posant à plat la main sur le manche sans relâcher, puis en jouant les cordes avec le médiator.



NOTE: La vitesse des tirés est indiquée par la notation musicale et le tempo.

ERLÄUTERUNG ZUR TABULATURSCHREIBWEISE

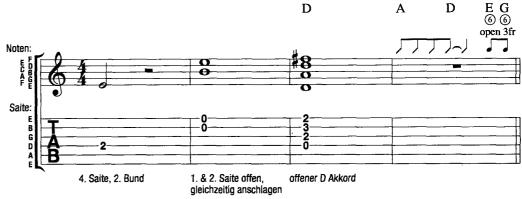
Es gibt drei Möglichkeiten, Gitarrenmusik zu notieren: im klassichen Notensystem, in Tabulaturform oder als rhythmische Akzente.

RHYTHMISCHE AKZENTE werden über dem Notensystem notiert. Geschlagene Akkorde werden rhythmisch dargestellt. Ausgeschriebene Noten stellen Einzeltöne dar. Noten:

Im NOTENSYSTEM werden Tonhöhe und rhythmischer Verlauf festgelegt; es ist durch Taktstriche in Takte unterteilt. Die Töne werden nach den ersten acht Buchstaben des Alphabets benannt. Beachte: "B" in der anglo-amerkanischen Schreibweise

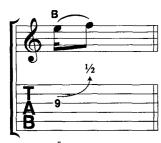
entspricht dem deutschen "H"!

DIE TABULATUR ist die optische Darstellung des Gitarrengriffbrettes. Jeder horizontalen Linie ist eine bestimmte Saite zugeordnet, jede Zahl bezeichnet einen Bund



ERKLÄRUNGEN ZUR SPEZIELLEN GITARENNOTATION

HALBTON-ZIEHER: Spiele die Note und ziehe dann um einen Halbton höher (Halbtonschritt).



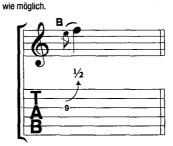
ZIEHEN UND ZURÜCKGLEITEN: Spiele die Note und ziehe wie notiert; lasse den Finger dann in die Ausgangposition zurückgleiten. Dabei wird nur die erste Note angeschlagen.



GANZTON-ZIEHER: Spiele die Note und ziehe

dann einen Ganzton höher (Ganztonschritt).

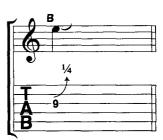
ZIEHEN UND NOCHMALIGES ANSCHLAGEN:
Spiele die Note und ziehe wie notiert, schlage
die Saite neu an, wenn das Symbol "▶" erscheint und lasse den Finger dann zurückgleiten.



ZIEHER MIT VORSCHLAG: Spiele die Note und

ziehe wie notiert. Spiele die erste Note so schnell

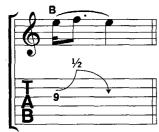
ZIEHER VOR DEM ANSCHLAGEN: Ziehe zuerst die Note wie notiert; schlage die Note dann an.



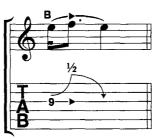
VIERTELTON-ZIEHER: Spiele die Note und ziehe

dann einen Viertelton höher (Vierteltonschritt).

ZIEHER VOR DEM ANSCHLAGEN MIT ZURÜCKGLEITEN: Ziehe die Note wie notiert; schlage die Note dann an und lasse den Finger auf die Ausgangelage zurückgleiten.



AUFSCHLAGTECHNIK: Schlage die erste (tiefere) Note an; die höhere Note (auf der selben Saite) erklingt durch kräftiges Aufschlagen mit einem anderen Finger der Griffhand.



ABZIEHTECHNIK: Setze beide Finger auf die zu spielenden Noten und schlage die erste Note an. Ziehe dann (ohne nochmals anzuschlagen) den oberen Finger der Griffhand seitlich - abwärts ab, um die zweite (tiefere) Note zum klingen zu bringen



GLISSANDOTECHNIK: Schlage die erste Note an und rutsche dann mit dem selben Finger der Griffhand aufwärts oder abwärts zur zweiten Note. Die zweite Note wird nicht angeschlagen.



GLISSANDOTECHNIK MIT NACHFOLGENDEM
ANSCHLAG: Gleiche Technik wie das gebundene
Glissando, iedoch wird die zweite Note angeschlagen.



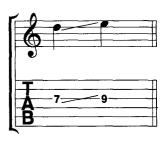
NATÜRLICHES FLAGEOLETT: Berühre die Saite über dem angegebenen Bund leicht mit einem Finger der Griffhand. Schlage die Saite an und lasse sie frei schwinnen.



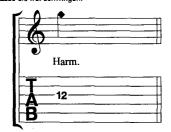
PICK SCRAPE: Fahre mit dem Plektrum nach unten über die Saiten - klappt am besten bei umsponnenen Saiten.



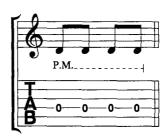
DÄMPFEN MIT DER SCHLAGHAND: Lege die Schlaghand oberhalb der Brücke leicht auf die Saite(n).



DÄMPFEN MIT DER GRIFFHAND: Du erreichst einen percussiven Sound, indem du die Griffhand leicht über die Saiten legst (ohne diese herunterzudrücken) und dann mit der Schlaghand anschlägst.









AMMERKUNG: Das Tempo der Zieher und Glissandos ist abhängig von der rhythmischen Notation und dem Grundtempo.

SPIEGAZIONI DI TABLATURA PER CHITARRA

La musica per chitarra può essere annotata in tre diversi modi: sul pentagramma, in tablatura e in taglio ritmico

IL TAGLIO RITMICO è scritto sopra il pentagramma. Percuotere le corde al ritmo indicato Le teste arrotondate delle note indicano note

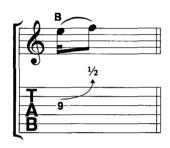
IL PENTAGRAMMA MUSICALE mostra toni e ritmo ed è divisa da linee in settori. I toni sono indicati con le prime sette lettere dell'alfabeto.

LA TABLATURA rappresenta graficamente la tastiera della chitarra. Ogni linea orizzontale rappresenta una corda, ed ogni corda rappresenta un tasto



DEFINIZIONI PER ANNOTAZIONI SPECIALI PER CHITARRA

SEMI-TONO CURVATO: percuotere la nota e curvare di un semitono (1/2 passo).



CURVA E LASCIA: Percuotere la nota e curvare come indicato, quindi rilasciare indietro alla nota originale.

MARTELLO-COLPISCI: Colpire la prima

nota (in basso) con un dito; quindi suona

la nota più alta (sulla stessa corda) con

un altro dito, toccandola senza pizzicare.

ARMONICA NATURALE: Colpire la nota

leggermente la corda direttamente sopra

mentre la mano della tastiera tocca

Harm.

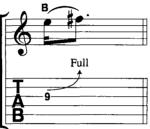
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TONO CURVATO: Percuotere la nota e

curvare di un tono (passo intero).

CURVA E RIPERCUOTI: Percuotere la nota e curvare come indicato poi ripercuotere la corda nel punto del simbolo

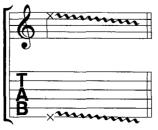




TOGLIERE: Posizionare entrambe le dita sulla nota da suonare. Colpire la prima nota e, senza pizzicare, togliere le dita per suonare la seconda nota (più in basso)



PIZZICA E GRAFFIA: Il limite del pizzicato è tirato su (o giù) lungo la corda, producendo un suono graffiante.



prima nota il più velocemente possibile.

NOTA BREVE, CURVATA: percuotere la

nota e curvare come indicato. Suonare la



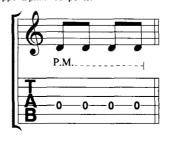
PRE-CURVA: Curvare la nota come indicato e quindi percuoterla



LEGATO SCIVOLATO (GLISSATO): Colpire la prima nota e quindi far scivolare lo stesso dito della mano della tastiera su o giù alla seconda nota. La seconda nota non viene colpita



SORDINA CON IL PALMO: La nota è parzialmente attenuato dalla mano del pizzicato toccando la corda (le corde) appena prima del ponte



QUARTO DI TONO, CURVATO: Percuotere la nota e curvare di un quarto di passo.



PRE-CURVA E RILASCIO: Curvare la nota come indicato. Coloire e rilasciare la nota indietro alla tonalità indicata.



CAMBIO SCIVOLATO (GLISSARE E RICOLPIRE): Uguale al legato - scivolato eccetto che viene colpita la seconda nota.



CORDE SMORZATE: Un suono di percussione viene prodotto appoggiando la mano della tastiera attraverso la corda (le corde) senza premere, e colpendole con la mano del pizzicato.



NOTA: La velocità di ogni curvatura è indicata dalle annotazioni musicali e dal tempo.

il tasto indicato.

Authentic transcriptions of every song from the album in note-for-note guitar tablature & standard notation, complete with melody line, lyrics, guitar chord boxes & chord names.

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